UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,615	05/31/2001	Scott J. Broussard	AUS920010264US1	1781

			EXAMINER
35617 7590 06/15/2004			BONSHOCK, DENNIS G

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	5

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/870,615	BROUSSARD, SCOTT J.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dennis G. Bonshock	2173	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 April 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-6,8-13 and 15-19* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6,8-13 and 15-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Final Rejection

1.   It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and

placed on record in the file: Amendment A as received on 04-14-04.

Claims 1-19 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

Claims 1-6, 8-13, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over MageLang Institute, *Swing Short Course, Part 1, hereinafter*

MageLang, *Java Platform 1.2 API Specification*, hereinafter JavaSPEC, JavaOne's

Java Foundation Classes (a.k.a. "Swing") Component Architecture, hereinafter

JavaOne, and Bogdan, Patent #6,191,790.

Claims 7 and 14, have been canceled by the applicant.

Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

MageLang, JavaSPEC, JavaOne, Bogdan, and *Mixing heavy and light components, by*

Amy Fowler, hereinafter MSUN.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-6, 8-13, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over MageLang Institute, *Swing Short Course, Part 1, hereinafter*

MageLang, *Java Platform 1.2 API Specification*, hereinafter JavaSPEC, JavaOne's

Java Foundation Classes (a.k.a. "Swing") Component Architecture, hereinafter

JavaOne, and Bogdan, Patent #6,191,790.

4.   With regard to claim 1, MageLang teaches, a system of components (see page

4) evoked during runtime by an application program running under an operating system

to display a parent (parent window) and child object (the button) (see page 7 under the

heading JButton). MageLang also teaches that the background color of the JButton can

be set directly, but if not set It's default is invisible (showing the parents color).

MageLang however doesn't teach a middle step of checking for a globally defined

background color, and if defined, setting the background to the defined color. JavaOne

teaches, on attached pages 7 and 8, building default tables to store default colors, fonts,

icons and borders for components, and that all subsequent objects will use the new

values. JavaOne further teaches, the ability to set the look and feel to Metal, which

presents the same look and feel, no matter what operating system it is running on. It is

further taught in JavaSPEC, on page 3, initializing the colors of the background to the

default color from the defaults table. The sequence of hierarchical inheritance is further

taught by Bogdan, in column 1, line 65 through column 2, line 32, column 5, line 32, and

column 7, lines 65 through column 8, line 14. He teaches inheritable properties,

including background color, in which selection can be made as to which, either the

parent or the global system setting, member the child's background color will be derived

from. It is acknowledged that Bogdan doesn't teach the specific order of operations as

that of the presently claimed invention, however, claiming all the elements, but in a

different order, is known to be a design feature and would be obvious over Bogdan. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of MageLang, JavaSPEC, JavaOne, and Bogdan before him at the time the invention was made to modify the JButton system of MageLange to include the use of a default table. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because default tables allow for a system to have specific settings, which make all windows uniform.

5.   With regard to claims 2 and 9, which teach the objects being part of a graphical user interface associated with the application, MageLang further teaches, on page 1, paragraph 1, these Java Foundation Classes (JFC), allow developers to build full-features enterprise-ready applications.

6.   With regard to claims 3 and 10, which teach the application program being written in Java programming language, MageLang further teaches, on page 1, paragraph 1, these Java, these system being implemented with Sun Microsystems Java.

7.   With regard to claims 4 and 11, which teach the system of software components comprising various software components within the Swing application program interface (API), MageLang further teaches, on page 1, paragraph 1, the collection of APIs that came out of the AWT polished look and feel effort known as JFC.

8.   With regard to claims 5 and 12, which teach the operating system comprises a standard computer operating system such as Windows, Unix, or OS/2, MageLang further teaches, on page 1, paragraph 1, Java which is known to be useable on any of the said operating systems.

9.   With regard to claims 6 and 13, which teach that the child object is one of

multiple objects within a layout associated with the application program, MageLang

teaches, on page 7, under JButton a parent object with an associated child object.

10.   With regard to claim 8, MageLang teaches, a method of color inheritance (see

page 7 under the JButton heading) between a system of components (see page 4)

evoked during runtime by an application program running under an operating system to

display a parent (parent window) and child object (the button) (see page 7 under the

heading JButton). MageLang also teaches that the background color of the JButton can

be set directly, but if not set It's default is invisible (showing the parents color).

MageLang however doesn't teach a middle step of checking for a globally defined

background color, and if defined, setting the background to the defined color. JavaOne

teaches, on pages 7 and 8 building default tables to store default colors, fonts, icons

and borders for components, and that all subsequent objects will use our new values.

JavaOne further teaches, the ability to set the look and feel to Metal, which presents the

same look and feel, no matter what operating system it is running on. It is further taught

in JavaSPEC, on page 3, initializing the colors of the background to the default color

from the defaults table.   The sequence of hierarchical inheritance is further taught by

Bogdan, in column 1, line 65 through column 2, line 32, column 5, line 32, and column

7, lines 65 through column 8, line 14. He teaches inheritable properties, including

background color, in which selection can be made as to which, either the parent or the

global system setting, member the child's background color will be derived from. It is

acknowledged that Bogdan doesn't teach the specific order of operations as that of the

presently claimed invention, however, claiming all the elements, but in a different order, is known to be a design feature and would be obvious over Bogdan. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Bogdan MageLang, JavaSPEC, and JavaOne before him at the time the invention was made to modify the JButton system of MageLang to include the use of a default table. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because default tables allow for a system to have specific settings, which make all windows uniform.

11.   With regard to claim 15, MageLang teaches, a computer-readable storage device comprising: a windows-based operating system (see page 7), a system of components (see page 4) evoked during runtime by an application program running under an operating system to display a parent (parent window) and child object (the button) (see page 7 under the heading JButton). MageLang also teaches that the background color of the JButton can be set directly, but if not set, it's default is invisible (showing the parents color). MageLang, however, doesn't teach a middle step of checking for a globally defined background color, and if defined, setting the background to the defined color. JavaOne teaches, on attached pages 7 and 8 building default tables to store default colors, fonts, icons and borders for components, and that all subsequent objects will use our new values. JavaOne further teaches, the ability to set the look and feel to Metal, which presents the same look and feel, no matter what operating system it is running on. It is further taught in JavaSPEC, on page 3, initializing the colors of the background to the default color from the defaults table. The sequence of hierarchical inheritance is further taught by Bogdan, in column 1, line 65 through column 2, line 32,

column 5, line 32, and column 7, lines 65 through column 8, line 14. He teaches

inheritable properties, including background color, in which selection can be made as to

which, either the parent or the global system setting, member the child's background

color will be derived from. It is acknowledged that Bogdan doesn't teach the specific

order of operations as that of the presently claimed invention, however, claiming all the

elements, but in a different order, is known to be a design feature and would be obvious

over Bogdan. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of MageLang, JavaSPEC, JavaOne, and Bogdan before him at the time the

invention was made to modify the JButton system of MageLange to include the use of a

default table. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because

default tables allow for a system to have specific settings, which make all windows

uniform.

12.   With regard to claim 16, which teaches the parent object being an AWT-based

object or a Swing-based object, MageLang teaches, on pages 7 and 8, the JButton

being implemented in Jpanel, which provides a Swing-based parent to the button.

13.   Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

MageLang, JavaSPEC, JavaOne, Bogdan, and *Mixing heavy and light components, by*

Amy Fowler, hereinafter MSUN.

14.   With regard to claim 17, which teaches the system of software components

comprising a lightweight peer component and a lightweight proxy component for

displaying the child object with either the globally defined or inherited background color,

if the background color of he child object is not declared, MageLang, JavaSPEC,

JavaOne, and Bogdan teach a system for background color inheritance as describe above, but explicitly state a peer and proxy component for displaying the child object. M-SUN teaches a method of implementing swing components similar to that of MageLang, JavaSPEC, JavaOne, and Bogdan, but further teaches a proxy component that associates an object with a graphics resource component, and further displays the object, in that the proxy component is the swing class (see page 2, paragraph 2), and a peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy component, in that the peer component is the ancestor (see page 2, paragraph 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of MageLang, JavaSPEC, JavaOne, Bogdan and M-SUN before him at the time the invention was made to modify the swing component interface of MageLang, JavaSPEC, JavaOne, and Bogdan to include the combinational properties as did m-SUN. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because swing components are themselves combinations of a lightweight component and a class library.

15.   With regard to claim 18, which teaches the lightweight peer component being adaped to redirect a method call for getting the background color to the lightweight proxy component, MSUN further teaches, a peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy component, in that the peer component is the ancestor (see page 2, paragraph 2).

16.   With regard to claim 19, which teaches the lightweight proxy component being adapted to translate the method call to determine whether the child object should be

displayed using the globally defined or inherited background color, MSUN further

teaches, a proxy component that associates an object with a graphics resource

component, and further displays the object, (see page 2, paragraph 2).

Response to Arguments

17.   The arguments filed on 04-14-04 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

18.   The applicants' argue that the JavaSPEC reference does not suggest that the

default background color may not be applied if a background color is explicitly declared

for a child object.

19.   In response, the examiner respectfully submits that it is known in the art that in a

programming language such a Java, that even when there is a default declaration for

the color of an item, the color can be overridden by an explicit declaration.

20.   The applicants' argue that though Bogdan teaches all the steps of the presently

claimed invention, the reference doesn't disclose the same ordering of steps as the

applicant.

21.   In response, the examiner respectfully submits that though Bogdan doesn't

disclose the specific ordering of the claimed invention, ordering of a specific group of

steps for color inheritance is nothing more than a design feature which would have been

obvious over Bogdon (see column 7, line 59 through column 8, line 1).

Conclusion

22.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

23.   A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

24.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (703) 305-4668. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

25.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

26.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

dgb

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
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